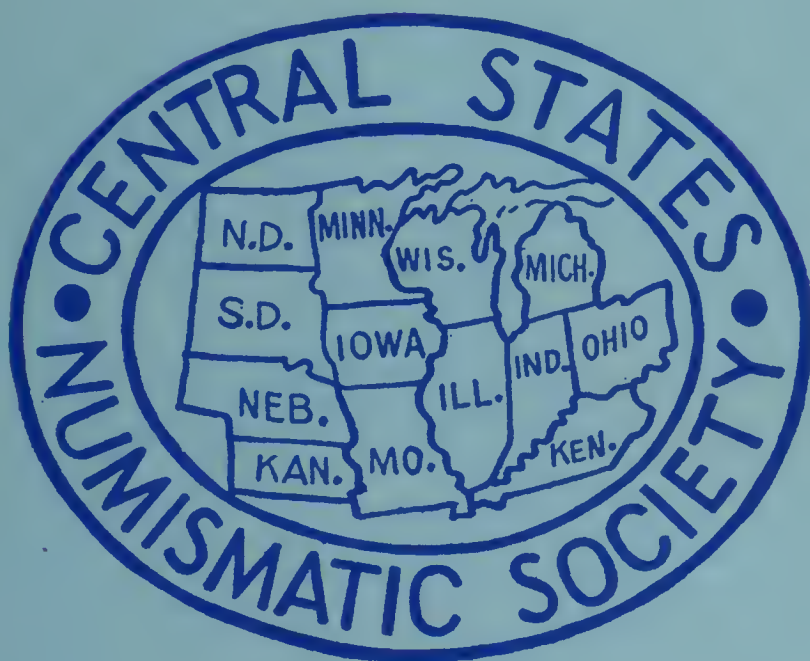


THE CENTINEL

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION



July, 1971

Volume 19, Number 1

Choice BU Coins in Stock

DIMES BU

	P	D	S
1916	14.00	—	—
1920	15.00	—	—
1924	29.50	—	—
1926	17.50	—	—
1928	15.00	—	—
1929	10.50	17.50	22.50
1930	20.00	NM	—
1934	10.00	18.00	NM
1935	4.50	25.00	9.50
1936	3.00	17.50	11.00
1937	2.75	7.50	7.50
1938	5.00	12.00	8.75
1939	2.50	3.00	10.00
1940	2.00	2.25	2.25
1941	2.25	2.50	2.75
1942	1.50	1.75	3.00
1943	1.50	1.75	1.75
1944	1.50	1.50	1.75
1945	1.50	1.50	1.60
1945 Micro S	—	—	12.50
1946	.50	.90	1.40
1947	1.40	1.75	1.75
1948	2.50	1.65	1.65
1949	8.00	2.50	14.50
1950	2.00	2.25	9.00
1951	1.75	1.00	7.75
1952	1.00	.70	2.25
1953	.90	.60	1.00
1954	.50	.50	1.25
1955	2.00	1.50	1.00
1956	.35	.45	NM
1957	.35	.80	NM
1958	.90	.40	NM
1959 PD thru 1964 PD @			.35
Set 1934 PD thru 1945 PDS			150.00

QUARTERS BU

	P	D	S
1920	42.00	—	—
1928	—	47.50	—
1929	—	55.00	—
1930	40.00	NM	47.50
1932	20.00	—	120.00
1934	13.00	72.50	NM
1934	22.50	LIGHT MOTTO	
1935	10.00	69.50	37.50
1936	8.25	275.00	35.00
1937	8.50	15.00	60.00
1938	47.50	NM	30.00
1939	7.50	10.50	32.50
1940	12.50	42.50	7.50
1941	3.00	6.00	7.50
1942	2.50	3.75	18.50
1943	2.50	4.25	5.50
1944	1.50	3.50	3.25
1945	1.35	4.00	2.50
1946	1.25	3.75	5.75
1947	2.00	2.25	5.50
1948	1.50	3.00	2.75
1949	12.50	6.00	NM
1950	1.75	2.00	3.75
1951	1.25	1.25	7.50
1952	1.50	1.50	3.00
1953	2.00	1.25	2.00
1954	1.25	1.50	1.50
1955	2.25	5.00	NM
1956	1.25	1.00	NM
1957	1.00	1.00	NM
1958	2.50	.85	NM
1959 PD thru 1964 PD @			.85
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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The St. Louis Central States Convention was one of the most outstanding events in the 32-year history of our Society. Dave Cooper, our General Chairman, Bernice Stevenson, his co-chairman, and their hard-working experienced and capable committee members are well deserving of thanks and congratulations for a convention that was successful in every possible way.

Future conventions are scheduled for the next three years, (Milwaukee, Peoria and Detroit), but 1975 is still open. Invitations may be submitted at this time for consideration by the Board at our interim meeting. That meeting may take place during the ANA Convention, depending upon the number of CSNS Board members who will be present.

Under the By-Law amendments adopted at the membership meeting, the names of future applicants for membership will be published in *The Centinel* and each applicant will be admitted to membership if no written objection is received by the Secretary-Treasurer by the 20th day of the calendar month succeeding the month of publication. A list of applicants will appear in the next issue of *The Centinel*.

The By-Laws amendments relating to the expulsion and suspension of members and the adoption of mail



George D. Hatie

votes by two-thirds of the members of the Board were also approved by the members. The proposed amendment giving the Board of Governors authority to make certain By-Law amendments has been deferred and will be on the membership meeting agenda at our next convention.

I enjoyed seeing old friends and meeting new ones at the St. Louis convention.

Cordially,

GEORGE HATIE

ATTENTION

Here are the dates and locations of future C.S.N.S. Conventions:

April 28-30, 1972	Red Carpet Inn, Expo. Convention Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
May, 4-6, 1973	Peoria, Illinois

Invitations for future conventions must be submitted in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer.

RUSSIANS AND ROUBLES

Daniel C. Parker

After a few years of diligently pursuing one's hobby, invariably the collector comes to the conclusion the field is so broad, so varied, and so complex, the time has come to specialize! Does he decide on the common, the available? A thousand times, NO!!!! How does he arrive at what will be his specialty? Various factors may enter into the decision. A special love, interest in an area, or — as in the case of this writer, nationality and ethnic background. It was natural, a grandfather who had emigrated from western, or Prussian-dominated Poland on one side, and a father who had fled eastern or Russian-dominated Poland!

Long ago, we had learned that to know the historical background of a nation taught much about the coinage—or—the coinage taught much of the history. With the decision to specialize in Russia-Poland made, it was to the books! Histories, encyclopedias, articles of the numismatic material, were all sought out and avidly pursued. As anyone who has attempted to study Russian numismatics can testify, it is practically nonexistent! Through persistence, however, a most fascinating story began to form. No matter what you've learned of Russia and Russians, it can be true!

Perhaps the enigma that is Russia stems from the fact that there are no true Russians. Many centuries ago, tribes in mid-Europe migrated eastward from the banks of the Danube. They settled along the Baltic coast and on the banks of rivers and streams. Logically, because these were the simplest routes to travel. Necessarily, settlements were few and far between. The climate was just too severe. With the growth of population from tribes the Ancient Greeks had called "Scythians," there evolved the

Croats, Slavs, Bulgars, and others. One of the tribes was most reticent to alter their culture. These were the Lithuanians. They very much maintained their own culture and language. Familiarity with the Polish, Russian, Ukrainian tongues is no help in trying to study the Lithuanian! It is said by scholars that the language most closely resembles the ancient sanskrit! To this, we cannot testify.

A Norseman, Rurik, finally succeeded, by conquest, in unifying a number of the groups populating the area which is "White Russia." By force, Rurik and his line gradually absorbed more of the tribes and clans from the year 862 until the early 1600s. They were a strong and brutal line of rulers who eventually were led by Ivan, "Groznyi" or Ivan the Terrible. He was altogether deserving of the name! Again, more conquest and more subjugation. When Ivan was crowned, he titled himself, "Czar of All Russias"! He was a despot who surrounded himself with a group of "Noblemen," whose prime interest seemed to be in contesting among themselves for larger estates and more power. Ivan encouraged the brutal group and led them into the successful campaigns against the Kossaks of the Don region. The common people, the peasantry, had little voice in the conduct of the nation. They were born on the estate, bound to it for life, married, bore families, and died, never having tasted freedom. Ivan the Terrible died leaving the Czardom to his mild-mannered son, Feodor I.

Feodor left the ruling of the Empire to his advisers and the "Zemskaya Duma." The Duma was a group of landowners and business people, assisted by the brother of Feodor's wife, Boris Goudonov. Goudonov was a schemer and plotter who only called

the Duma together in most important cases. The rest of the time he had nearly free hand in the operation of Russia. Upon the death of Feodor, Boris Goudonov had power enough to have himself elected to the throne by the Duma. (Feodor was without a son.)

Goudonov ran into unfortunate times. Crop failures, pestilence, scheming by opponents of Boris and Russia, and a claim by a pretender to the throne of Russia, Lzhedimitri, all led to his downfall. Lzhedimitri (or False Dimitri) assumed the throne. In one year he was thoroughly hated by all! In 1606, he was killed, his body hung in "Red Square," cut down and burned, and the ashes fired from a cannon! They, the Russians, wanted to make sure he was gone!!!

With the assassination of Dimitri, the Duma elected one of its number to the throne of Russia. This, after several years of troublesome times. The elected Czar, Michael I, was of the line Romanov. He was the fore-runner of a line that was to last through more than 300 years. They took great pride in being Romanovs, although the last of the Romanovs, Nicholas II, was but 1/256th a Romanov! It seemed that the Romanovs had a weakness for the Germanic States Princesses! Although the line was "watered down," the Romanovs in most cases remained autocrats. A few of the line were progressive and had some pretensions of "liberalism."

Peter I, "the Great," took the throne conjointly with his half-wit brother, Ivan V. The fact his brother was present in Russia, enabled Peter to travel and absorb the more advanced culture of Europe. It also allowed him to conduct wars against Sweden, Finland, Esthonia, and other nations. He was notably successful in all. Upon the death of the brother Ivan, Peter assumed the throne and brought much of the culture and educational system of Western Europe

to Russia. Education for the peasantry was unknown in Russia prior to this time.

It was too good to last! Peter was followed by a succession of the Autocrats, and until the time of Catherine, unrest was prevalent. After Catherine's demise, autocracy prevailed until the final rule of Nicholas II. The Socialists forced Nicholas II's abdication and the line of Romanovs was finally terminated with the brutal and shameful massacre of the Czar and his family by the Bolsheviks.

With this historical background in mind, the time has come to study the coinage of Russia. Money, collectively, is called "Dengi" in Russia. The denomination upon which it is based is the rouble. Because the rouble is comparable to our dollar, it was broken into 100 parts, which are called kopeks. It is thought the term rouble is derived from the method of making small change in early Russia. Silver bars were cut into smaller pieces, rubit—the Russian term for "to cut," may have been the derivation of rouble. Lack of technical know-how caused the first Russian roubles to be cast. They were large size pieces which were evidently copied from the crown size pieces of other European nations. Early small denominations for some reason have been often called "wire money." Examination of these pieces would belie the accuracy of the name. Much more logically, it would seem that molten silver was poured into a die from a crucible. Certainly not accurate as to weight, but appearance, another name, "silver drop" would seem more descriptive. In fact, it would be logical to assume that the crude die into which the silver was poured could be scratched into another material, possibly soapstone, and then struck with another die and hammer blows. The devices on these early kopeks and fractional kopeks are of a mounted horseman, and very reminiscent of the "St.

George and Dragon" device appearing on British coinage!

It was quite customary for the czars, as each in turn assumed the throne, to debase the coinage. One czar struck 40 kopeks of his regime from metal in 13 kopeks of his predecessor. Although uneducated, the peasants soon learned to hoard the coins of larger size. Penalty for hoarding was severe. The extreme penalties would explain why lesser denomination coins of Russia are so difficult to find! As technical knowledge increased, so did the coinage increase in numbers. The kopek moved from the silver drops into a copper, struck coinage. The devices used on Russian coinage are most beautiful! A multiple-kopek in copper bears a very high relief, ornate monogram. The usual bust device was used also. The reverse of most Russian coinage bears the Russian double-headed imperial eagle! One talon bears the scepter and orb, the other the Mund!

Russia is a mineral-rich country, and many metals have been used in its coinage. Undoubtedly, the Russians were the first to strike coins in platinum. They were struck in 3, 6, and 12 rouble denominations. Because platinum is a "heavy" metal, some coinage was struck by counterfeiters and gold plated, to resemble gold coins. Today's technology, using platinum as an alloy, has made platinum more valuable than gold! Platinum was unpopular at the mints because of its extreme melting point. It cannot be smelted under ordinary conditions but must be "welded"!

Today, it is suspected that Russia mines more gold than any other area of the world. It cannot be proved because of the Russian technique of doing their "thing" in all secrecy. Gold coins of Russia are quite plentiful in choice condition. They were struck, it is suspected, as a prestige coin to cater to the whim of the czar.

They exist in denominations from $\frac{1}{2}$ rouble to the very scarce and rare $37\frac{1}{2}$ rouble. The larger denomination was struck to approximate the French 100 franc coin. Because of the extreme jealousy of the czars, of one another, terming the coins became ludicrous! A 15-rouble piece was called an "imperial," the $37\frac{1}{2}$ rouble thus became $2\frac{1}{2}$ imperials.

Under Soviet domination, Russian coinage, mostly for internal consumption, has continued. Only one coin of Russia under the Soviet rule has been minted in gold. It is a 10-rouble piece, commonly called the "Chervonetz"! The Soviets are called "Reds" and the Russian term for "red" is chervony! Quite a coincidence! Pursuing the Russian coinage of the czars can be a most fascinating chase. The suspicion of this writer is, the Soviet destroyed all vestiges of the czars in an attempt to also destroy all memories of living in a land ruled by the czars, mostly to cover up the severity of living under the oppression of Stalin, and of the Soviet government. The term czar, is a most intriguing one. It is a corruption of "Caesar" or as the Slavic tongue has it, Cesarz!!

A highly desirable pursuit of a fascinating people. One nation, encompassing the Nordic tribes, the Islamic nations to the south, the Mongols to the far east, and a true melting pot in mid-Russia! So many enigmatic facets, all seemingly at cross and counter-purposes. The chevronetz, it is said, originated under Ivan the Terrible. He rewarded his armies for valuable service with gold coins of the European nations. These were worn on the hat or the arm. Chevrons?? Who knows? Chevron, Czer-vony, Rubit, Rouble??

A highly interesting numismatic pursuit, made doubly so by roots in the area. This writer faintly remembers his father telling the story of

a nobleman bearing the same surname. The tale: He had sold out his king for 100,000 pieces of gold and

a villa in Italy!!! If true, what ever happened to the 100,000 gold pieces?? Was he a numismatist?

CONVENTION NOTES

Since the interested members of CSNS attended the 32nd anniversary convention at St. Louis during May 14 through 16, and therefore were active participants in the proceedings, a fully detailed report will not be given at this time. Here are some of the highlights for those who were unable to attend.

- Attendance estimated at 3,500.
- 109 dealers from 23 states and England.
- About 300 attended the Saturday night banquet.
- 32 women at luncheons and special features.
- Daniel C. Parker received the Elston G. Bradfield Literary Award.
- Medals of Merit to David L. Cooper and Charles M. Wormser.
- “Best in Show” Award to Louis M. Reagan.
- Special MNS Award of Merit to Coin World and Krause Publications.
- Board decision to adopt the 1971 convention medal obverse.
- Confirmation of Red Carpet Inn, Milwaukee, Wis., as April 28-30, 1972 convention site.

MRS. NELLE BLY GODSMARK

The Heart of America Numismatic Association has lost an outstanding member. Mrs. Nelle Bly Godsmark died on March 8, 1971, after a long illness.

A member of HANA for many years, Nelle served as Secretary and/or Treasurer for the past fifteen years; as Registration Chairman of the annual show for twelve years; Registrar of CSNS conventions in Kansas City in 1959 and 1964, and Registration officer for the RCDA convention in 1967.

Mrs. Godsmark was a skilled collector, well known and respected in the numismatic world. She represented her club at many CSNS and ANA conventions through the years, and was an active member of both organizations.

Burial was in Lawson, Missouri.

NEW OFFICERS

At a recent meeting of the Albion, Michigan Coin Club, William M. Wheaton was elected President; Alice O'Dell, Vice-president, and Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. B. H. Marshall.

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SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

The St. Louis Central States Convention is now history, but all the details are not in yet to give you a full report. It was nice to see so many old timers again and become acquainted with many new ones.

There were over 100 dealers present in the bourse seemingly doing a "brisk" business, at least better than the past few conventions. The host chairman and his committee received their "well deserved" share of congratulations. Of course Dave Cooper with a last year's convention rehearsal under foot, did an expected "bang up" job, but while thanking Dave for a job "well done," just keep in mind what's coming up for you next year in Milwaukee. It's the "hugh-est" layout Central States ever had to look forward to. I know many of you don't believe me, so come and see.

Your officers and board were busy listening to your suggestions for improving the inner workings of CSNS even to a small remembrance for our good Editor, as I heard many express the fact they thought he was doing a good job.

I hope you will agree that your board corrected one wrong that new members have put up with for years. At the annual business meeting, on Saturday morning of every convention, you will remember that all new



Dr. F. S. Epps

members who have joined CSNS since the preceding yearly meeting, are officially made members by "blanket vote." All this is past, and now members will officially be members of CSNS in manner similar to the ANA method, but here I am stealing some of the President's thunder being so anxious for our members to know about the change so — turn back to George's message if you failed to read it.

Much news will be coming your way with the October Centinel. In haste,

Your Secretary — DR. F. S. EPPS

SOCIETY OF MEDALISTS

CENTINEL readers are invited to join the Society of Medalists, the oldest nonprofit art medal collector's organization.

Founded in 1930, the Society is dedicated to encourage the work of American sculptors. To encourage interest the Society offers its new brochure illustrating all 82 of the medals issued since 1930.

For your free copy and information concerning membership, write Mrs.

Mary Louise Cram, Executive Secretary, The Society of Medalists, 31 West Branch Road, Weston, Conn. 06880.

ANNIVERSARY MEDAL AVAILABLE

Bernice Stevenson, Co-chairman of the recent CSNS convention, advises that the 32nd Anniversary Medal is now available.

One and one-half inches in diameter, this bronze medal was engraved and produced by the Medallic Art Company, New York.

A GOOD IDEA!

by Emanuel M. Sulkes

In 1963 when the Government changed the design of the half dollar to reflect the bust of President Kennedy, it was the culmination of a proposal 100 years in the making. By this change all of the coinage of the United States now being struck, finally has a likeness of a former president on the obverse. We have Lincoln on the cent; Jefferson on the five-cent piece; Roosevelt on the dime; Washington on the quarter; and Kennedy on the half dollar. With the soon to be minted Eisenhower dollar we will continue to have all of our coinage reflecting a former president.

Back in 1863, proposals were made to mint a two-cent piece with the likeness of George Washington. Patterns were actually struck in bronze, copper, nickel, oriole and aluminum of the new proposed coin. These pattern coins exist in small numbers and are today a choice collectors item. It is my opinion that the portrait of George Washington on the proposed two-cent piece is a much more handsome design than the portrait which finally appeared on the quarter in 1932.

After the rejection of the Washington obverse on the two-cent piece in favor of the shield design, which was adopted for the short lived two-cent coin, the idea of a former president on our coinage died for only three short years. The Act of May 17, 1866, provided for the issue of a nickel five-cent piece. In that year a large number of patterns were struck for this denomination. Among these were patterns of a five-cent piece with various reverse designs but having on the obverse the head of George Washington. It is obvious that some of these patterns used the same portrait of Washington as were used on the proposed two-cent design. However, at least one variety of the five-cent pattern shows a totally new portrait

of our first president. Incidentally, the Washington pattern five-cent pieces are not extremely scarce and occasionally can be purchased for under \$150.00. In 1866 there was also a pattern of a proposed Lincoln five-cent piece. This pattern is known to have been struck in nickel, copper and bronze. While not extremely rare, the coin is in great demand and commands an extremely high price whenever one is offered for sale.

The pattern five-cent piece with a bust of Lincoln shows our martyred president facing to the right. Above his head is the inscription "In God We Trust" in small letters. Beneath his bust is the date 1866.

It is interesting to note that after the rejection of both the Washington and Lincoln five-cent pieces, the idea was not revived for a very long time.

In 1909, the Government was considering the possibility of issuing a coin bearing a portrait of Abraham Lincoln commemorating the hundredth anniversary of his birth. It was suggested that the design be used on the half dollar, but President Theodore Roosevelt proposed that it be placed on the cent. It is also interesting to note that there were many five-cent pattern coins struck in 1909 and 1910, bearing a portrait of George Washington. These proposed coins were quite different than the original designs of 1863. They show Washington in various portraits, some facing left and some facing right, but as we know, none were adopted save the one-cent piece which bore the portrait of President Lincoln.

After the Lincoln cent, the change was gradual to coins bearing a likeness of one of our former presidents. But it took a full hundred years from a proposal in 1863 to total achievement in 1963 when "A Good Idea" finally won out.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS

SIGNATURES ON SECOND ISSUE OF NOTES

Thomas C. Bain

Sam Houston was elected President of the Government of Texas in the first national election in September, 1836. Stephen F. Austin and Henry Smith were named on the ballot also, but Henry Smith withdrew before the election in favor of Sam Houston. Mirabeau B. Lamar was elected Vice-President and Sam Houston appointed Henry Smith as Treasurer.

The second issue of the Government of Texas Notes were authorized by an act of Congress on June 9, 1837. These notes bear written dates of 1838 and 1839 with the "18" of the date printed and "38" and "39" handwritten. The notes consists of a \$1., \$3., \$5., \$10., \$20., and \$50. and all were issued from Houston.

Sam Houston was wounded in his right hand at the Battle of San Jacinto and he could not write very good so he appointed William G. Cook to sign his signature on all The Government of Texas Notes. Henry Smith signed all the notes himself.

Mirabeau B. Lamar was elected President on September 3, 1838 and took office on December 10, 1838. It is interesting to note that some notes of December 10, 1838 carry Sam Houston's signature which was the last day he was in office. Apparently the change in Presidents was made around Noon on December 10, 1838 as some notes of this date have Lamar's signature also.

Mirabeau B. Lamar also appointed William G. Cook to sign his name to the notes and he appointed R. G. Dunlap as Treasurer.

Henry Smith had signed and numbered quite a few of the \$10., \$20., and \$50. denominations on December 10, 1838, the last day of Sam Houston's term and the first day of Mirabeau

B. Lamar's term. When Lamar took over he wanted to issue some notes on his first day in office, so he had William G. Cook sign his name to the notes that Henry Smith had signed and numbered. All of the notes of the Smith and Houston, and Smith and Lamar, dated December 10, 1838 have serial numbers above 3,000.

Henry Smith had signed more notes than were numbered under the Houston Administration, so on December 15, 1838 when more notes were issued of the \$10., \$20., and \$50. denomination they also carried Henry Smith's signature but they started over on the serial numbers, beginning with Number 1 as all the numbered notes of the Houston Administration had been issued. All notes issued on December 15, 1838 carry the Smith and Lamar signature, but very few were issued as I have never seen a note on this date with a serial number as high as 200.

It was not until December 24, 1838 that more notes were issued of the \$10., \$20., and \$50. denomination. On this date, we find the first notes signed by R. G. Dunlap as Treasurer and Mirabeau B. Lamar as President. For some reason, maybe for Christmas presents, a very few were signed, numbered and issued and it is also odd that they started the serial numbering over beginning with Serial Number 1. I say very few were signed for I have never seen a serial number as high as 100.

The late Louis Lenz of Houston collected Texana for over fifty years and had the only complete set of these notes that I ever saw of the dates and signatures mentioned in this article.

To sum this up, there exist the fol-

lowing \$10., \$20., and \$50. Government of Texas Notes.

DECEMBER 10, 1838

Henry Smith, Treasurer—Sam Houston, President

Henry Smith, Treasurer—Mirabeau B. Lamar, President

Note! The last day of the Houston Administration and the first day of the Lamar Administration, all the notes carry serial numbers above 3,000.

DECEMBER 15, 1838

Henry Smith, Treasurer—Mirabeau B. Lamar, President

Note! Serial numbers below 2,000.

DECEMBER 24, 1838

R. G. Dunlap, Treasurer—Mirabeau B. Lamar, President

Note! Serial numbers below 100.

It is possible that other serial numbers exist and maybe some dates so the writer would appreciate hearing from anyone having other information.

NEW BOOKS

Publisher Chester L. Krause of Iola, Wisconsin, announces the release of two new reference works on British world coins — "Crowns of the British Empire" by Richard J. Trowbridge, and "India's 1862 Rupees" by George Falcke and Robert L. Clarke.

The Trowbridge volume of 170 pages contains over 200 illustrations, and catalogs the history of crowns from the first minting in 1551 to the present.

The 34-page monograph by Falcke and Clarke, well illustrated, reflects the latest available information on this subject.

These volumes are available from Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin 54945.

Dealers —

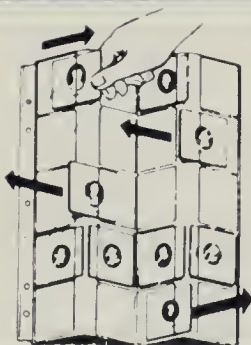
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ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

By Walter G. Gerth, Vallejo, California, CSNA 653

The Gizzie penny of Sierra Leone, Africa, is but one of the many so-called odd and curious monies of the world. This trade or barter piece has been used for many years by the natives in their markets and in their marriage ceremonies.

Made of hand forged iron by the blacksmiths who did the mint work for the village chiefs, these pieces are about fourteen inches long, one end being shaped like a small pick axe while the other end looks like a candy sucker with the round candy folded back half way. The stick part or the metal between the two ends is about one eighth inch in diameter; being flattened from the pick shaped end to the center, then twisted in a spiral to the sucker like end.

If you must go back and read the last few lines again and perhaps wonder as I do: Why this odd shape? What do these odd forms represent?

This is one of the very reasons for collecting odd and curious money. Why and how do the people of the world use it for their everyday needs?

We know the Gizzie penny is said to be an object with a spirit or soul; and if the piece is broken, the soul will depart thus decreasing the value. Yet for a given price the village blacksmith, who is also the medicine man, will forge the pieces together and restore the value as the soul returns.

As in all types of coin collecting there are reference books where descriptions may be found. Yet many interesting subjects have not been written about. This is where collectors can help by joining coin clubs, and having friends who are interested in sharing their knowledge in order that others may enjoy the fellowship of this interesting hobby.

Reprinted from "Calcoin News," Spring, 1971 (California State Numismatic Assn. Magazine)

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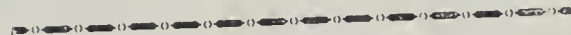
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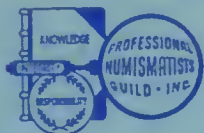
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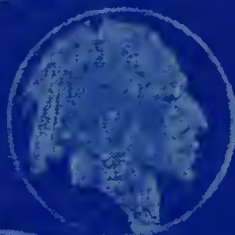
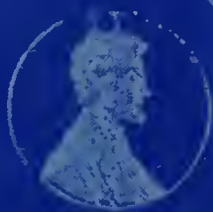
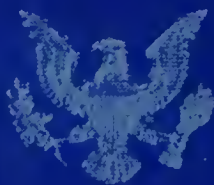
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